LB 162 LB 162

LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA

ONE HUNDREDTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION

LEGISLATIVE BILL 162

Introduced By: Fischer, 43;

Read first time: January 8, 2007

Committee: Transportation and Telecommunications

A BILL

1 FOR AN ACT relating to certificates of title; to amend section 2 37-1282, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and section 60-164, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2006; to 3 4 provide for an electronic lien system as prescribed; and to 5 repeal the original sections. 6

Section 1. Section 37-1282, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

3 37-1282. (1) The Department of Motor Vehicles shall
4 implement an electronic lien system for certificates of title after
5 January 1, 2009.

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(1) (2) The provisions of article 9, Uniform Commercial Code, shall not be construed to apply to or to permit or require the deposit, filing, or other record whatsoever of a security agreement, conveyance intended to operate as a mortgage, trust receipt, conditional sales contract, or similar instrument or any copy of the same covering a motorboat. Any mortgage, conveyance intended to operate as a security agreement as provided by article 9, Uniform Commercial Code, trust receipt, conditional sales contract, or other similar instrument covering a motorboat, if such instrument is accompanied by delivery of such manufacturer's or importer's certificate and followed by actual and continued possession of same by the holder of the instrument or, in the case of a certificate of title, if a notation of same has been made by the county clerk, the designated county official, or the Department of Motor Vehicles department on the face of the certificate, shall be valid as against the creditors of the debtor, whether armed with process or not, and subsequent purchasers, secured parties, and other lienholders or claimants, but otherwise shall not be valid against them, except that during any period in which a motorboat is inventory, as defined in section 9-102, Uniform Commercial Code, held for sale by a person or corporation that is in the business of selling motorboats, the filing provisions of article 9, Uniform Commercial Code, as applied to

inventory shall apply to a security interest in the motorboat created by such person or corporation as debtor without the notation of lien on the instrument of title. A buyer at retail from a dealer of any motorboat in the ordinary course of business shall take the motorboat free of any security interest.

(2) (3) All liens, security agreements, and encumbrances noted upon a certificate of title shall take priority according to the order of time in which the same are noted on the certificate by the county clerk, the designated county official, or the department. Exposure for sale of any motorboat by the owner thereof with the knowledge or with the knowledge and consent of the holder of any lien, security agreement, or encumbrance on the motorboat shall not render the same void or ineffective as against the creditors of the owner or holder of subsequent liens, security agreements, or encumbrances upon the motorboat.

(3) (4) Upon presentation of a security agreement, trust receipt, conditional sales contract, or similar instrument to the county clerk or designated county official of the county where the certificate of title was issued or, if issued by the department, to the department together with the certificate of title and the fee prescribed by section 37-1287, the holder of such instrument may have a notation of the lien made on the face of the certificate of title. Beginning on January 2, 2009, the holder of a security interest, trust receipt, conditional sales contract, or similar instrument may present the instrument electronically as prescribed by the department to the department, if the certificate of title was issued by the department, or to any county clerk or designated county official

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section 37-1287 and have a notation of such lien recorded in the electronic lien system. The county clerk, the designated county official, or the department shall enter the notation and the date thereof over the signature of the person making the notation and the seal of office and shall also note the lien and the date thereof on the duplicate of the certificate on file. The county clerk, the designated county official, or the department shall also indicate by appropriate notation and on such instrument itself the fact that the lien has been noted on the certificate of title. A lien shall be perfected upon notation of the lien on the face of the certificate of title.

(4)(5) The county clerk, the designated county official, or the department, upon receipt of a lien instrument duly signed by the owner in the manner prescribed by law governing such lien instruments or, beginning January 2, 2009, upon receipt of an electronic notice of lien, together with the fee prescribed for notation of lien, shall notify the first lienholder to deliver to the county clerk, the designated county official, or the department, within fifteen days from the date of notice, the certificate of title to permit notation of the junior lien and, after notation of the lien, the county clerk, the designated county official, or the department shall deliver the certificate of title to the first lienholder. The junior lien shall be perfected upon notation on the face of the certificate of title. The holder of a certificate of title who refuses to deliver a certificate of title to the county clerk, the designated county official, or the department for the purpose of

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showing a junior lien on the certificate of title within fifteen days from the date when notified to do so shall be liable for damages to the junior lienholder for the amount of damages the junior lienholder suffered by reason of the holder of the certificate of title refusing to permit the showing of the lien on the certificate of title.

(5) (6) When the lien is discharged, the holder shall, within fifteen days after payment is received, note a cancellation of the lien on the face of the certificate of title over his, her, or its signature and deliver the certificate of title to the county clerk, the designated county official, or the department which shall note the cancellation of the lien on the face of the certificate of title and on the records of the office. If delivered to a county clerk or designated county official, he or she shall on that day notify the department which shall note the cancellation on its records. For release of a lien beginning January 2, 2009, the lienholder may also notify the county clerk, designated county official, or department electronically when such lien is discharged. The cancellation of lien shall be effective upon notation on the certificate of title or in the electronic lien system, whichever occurs first. The county clerk, the designated county official, or the department shall then return the certificate of title to the owner or as otherwise directed by the owner. The cancellation of the lien shall be noted on the certificate of title and in the electronic lien system without charge.

(6) (7) Any exchange of information may be accomplished by the computerized exchange of information or by any other exchange of electrically, electronically, telephonically, or mechanically

1 processed information.

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- 2 Sec. 2. Section 60-164, Revised Statutes Cumulative
- 3 Supplement, 2006, is amended to read:
- 4 60-164. <u>(1) The department shall implement an electronic</u>
- 5 <u>lien system for certificates of title after January 1, 2009.</u>

6 $\frac{(1)}{(2)}$ Except as provided in section 60-165, the

7 provisions of article 9, Uniform Commercial Code, shall never be

construed to apply to or to permit or require the deposit, filing, or

other record whatsoever of a security agreement, conveyance intended

to operate as a mortgage, trust receipt, conditional sales contract,

or similar instrument or any copy of the same covering a vehicle. Any

mortgage, conveyance intended to operate as a security agreement as

provided by article 9, Uniform Commercial Code, trust receipt,

conditional sales contract, or other similar instrument covering a

vehicle, if such instrument is accompanied by delivery of such

manufacturer's or importer's certificate and followed by actual and

continued possession of the same by the holder of such instrument or,

in the case of a certificate of title, if a notation of the same has

been made by the county clerk, designated county official, or

department on the face thereof, of the certificate of title, shall

be valid as against the creditors of the debtor, whether armed with

process or not, and subsequent purchasers, secured parties, and other

lienholders or claimants but otherwise shall not be valid against

24 them, except that during any period in which a vehicle is inventory,

as defined in section 9-102, Uniform Commercial Code, held for sale by

a person or corporation that is required to be licensed as provided in

Chapter 60, article 14, and is in the business of selling such

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vehicles, the filing provisions of article 9, Uniform Commercial Code, as applied to inventory, shall apply to a security interest in such vehicle created by such person or corporation as debtor without the notation of lien on the <u>instrument certificate</u> of title. A buyer of a vehicle at retail from a dealer required to be licensed as provided in Chapter 60, article 14, shall take such vehicle free of any security interest.

(3) Subject to subsection (1)(2) this section, all liens, security agreements, and encumbrances noted upon a certificate of title shall take priority according to the order of time in which the same are noted thereon on the certificate of title by the county clerk, designated county official, or department. Exposure for sale of any vehicle by the owner thereof with the knowledge or with the knowledge and consent of the holder of any lien, security agreement, or encumbrance on such vehicle shall not render the same void or ineffective as against the creditors of such owner or holder of subsequent liens, security agreements, or encumbrances upon such vehicle.

(3) (4) The holder of a security agreement, trust receipt, conditional sales contract, or similar instrument, upon presentation of such instrument to the department, if the certificate of title was issued by the department, or to any county clerk or designated county official, together with the certificate of title and the fee prescribed for notation of lien, may have a notation of such lien made on the face of such certificate of title. Beginning on January 2, 2009, the holder of a security interest, trust receipt, conditional sales contract, or similar instrument may present the

instrument electronically as prescribed by the department to the department, if the certificate of title was issued by the department, or to any county clerk or designated county official together with the certificate of title and the fee prescribed by section 60-155 and have a notation of such lien recorded in the electronic lien system. The county clerk or designated county official or the department shall enter the notation and the date thereof over the signature of such officer and the official seal. If noted by a county clerk or designated county official, he or she shall on that day notify the department which shall note the lien on its records. The county clerk or designated county official or the department shall also indicate by appropriate notation and on such instrument itself the fact that such lien has been noted on the certificate of title. A lien shall be perfected upon notation of the lien on the face of the certificate of title.

(4) (5) A transaction does not create a sale or a security interest in a vehicle, other than an all-terrain vehicle or a minibike, merely because it provides that the rental price is permitted or required to be adjusted under the agreement either upward or downward by reference to the amount realized upon sale or other disposition of the vehicle.

(5) (6) The county clerk or designated county official or the department, upon receipt of a lien instrument duly signed by the owner in the manner prescribed by law governing such lien instruments or, beginning January 2, 2009, upon receipt of an electronic notice of lien, together with the fee prescribed for notation of lien, shall notify the first lienholder to deliver to the

county clerk or designated county official or the department, within fifteen days from the date of notice, the certificate of title to permit notation of such junior lien and, after such notation of lien, the county clerk or designated county official or the department shall deliver the certificate of title to the first lienholder. The junior lien shall be perfected upon notation on the face of the certificate of title. The holder of a certificate of title who refuses to deliver a certificate of title to the county clerk or designated county official or the department for the purpose of showing a junior lien on such certificate of title within fifteen days from the date when notified to do so shall be liable for damages to such junior lienholder for the amount of damages such junior lienholder suffered by reason of the holder of the certificate of title refusing to permit the showing of such lien on the certificate of title.

(6) (7) When such lien is discharged, the holder shall, within fifteen days after payment is received, note a cancellation of the lien on the certificate of title over his, her, or its signature and deliver the certificate of title to the county clerk or designated county official or the department, which shall note the cancellation of the lien on the face of the certificate of title and on the records of such office. If delivered to a county clerk or designated county official, he or she shall on that day notify the department which shall note the cancellation on its records. For release of a lien beginning January 2, 2009, the lienholder may also notify the county clerk, designated county official, or department electronically when such lien is discharged. The cancellation of lien shall be effective upon notation on the certificate of title or in the electronic lien

system, whichever occurs first. The county clerk or designated county official or the department shall then return the certificate of title to the owner or as otherwise directed by the owner. The cancellation of lien shall be noted on the certificate of title and in the electronic lien system without charge. If the holder of the title cannot locate a lienholder, a lien may be discharged ten years after the date of filing by presenting proof that thirty days have passed since the mailing of a written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last-known address of the lienholder.

Sec. 3. Original section 37-1282, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and section 60-164, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2006, are repealed.